The President's Message. As in duty bound, we present to our readers this morning the President's nieshead, but is the same advocate of peaceful measures that he has almost always proved himself to be. He counsels no exa "staiwart" by any means. We may describe the message by saying that we are quite as well pleased with what it omits to say as with what it does say.

The President begins with an acknowledgement of the reasons which we have for thankfulness to Providence-full crops. good health, &c., but in this connection refers to the yellow-fever epidemic. He tells us that Congress passed a national quarau- in a case of this sort can't be found in Virtine act last year, and recommends that it be extended so as to take charge of matters which the States cannot well regulate.

The President says the recent congressional elections afforded a practical test of | peached. the freedom of the negroes to exercise the right of suffrage. He declares that the new amendments gave the South "a large increase of power"; but in this he is mistaken. The large increase was about twelve members of the House of Representatives, and none in the Senate. It is entertaining to hear a fanatic on the negro question talking as if the enfranchisement of the negroes had been a benefit to the whites of the South and an injury to the negroes. Why, Mr. President, your party forced this additional power upon us. You crammed emancipation down our throats by the sword, and pinned negro-suffrage to our State constitutions with the bayonet. It was the freeing of the negroes-your own act-that gave to us this additional power about which our "northern brethren" are so fond of prating. We did not ask for it. We did not thank you for it. We shall never be grateful for it. The southern whites were always represented in Congress. In the North the negroes as well as the whites were always represented-even before the war; and now because our negroes have been put upon an equality with yours, you keep reminding us of the fact. There is nothing more despicable than the spirit which is at the bottom of these reminders; and nothing in them that is not discreditable to those of the northern peopeople who make them. The President finds some outrages upon

the negroes in various States, but he names South Carolina and Louisiana as sinners above all others. He names no other States. He says it is for Congress to do whatever is to be done, and that the Executive will do what he can. He will also make a renewed appeal to the courts, and to the other State officials, to induce them to correct these wrongs, as he regards them. It is a pity that our northern brethren have so much more sympathy with blacks than with whites. The President has not a word to say concerning the infamous bulldozing done in Massachusetts on the day of the same congressional elections. 'Twas ever thus. The northern fanatics cry over the negroes in the South, and persecute their own laboring classes. By the way, we are money enough to pay the expenses of his efforts to "enforce the rights of citizens," and we hope that Congress will refuse to the elections in favor of the Republican party might whistle for their money if we had the ability to withhold it. However, the President is still perfectly confident that we of the South are improving, and that all sectional troubles will end before long. There is but one way to end them. Cease looking at and criticising the southern people, and divide the country upon politicoeconomical questions. Then the whites of the South must divide. They agree upon only one thing-that they must protect themselves from your outrageous interference with their affairs. Upon financial questions they might soon be divided into two parties, both of which would seek the negroes' votes and protect them in casting them. In a word, if the North will mind its own business and let us mind ours, there will be peace. But it is insufferable that northerners should consider it their mission to regulate the affairs of the southern States. Our foreign relations are peaceful.

The silver commission reached the general conclusion that both gold and silver should be kept in the world's currency. Glad to hear it.

The President has paid England \$5,500, 000 for allowing Yankees to fish in her waters-money which was collected in the South and elsewhere. Spain announces that the rebellion in

Cuba is over, and the President expects an increased trade with that rich island. He will send to the Senate a new treaty

with Japan. The Chinese Government has established

a permanent legation in Washington. The treaty with the Samoan islands being

ratified, the island is being surveyed to see if it will make a suitable naval station. Mexico tries to keep the peace with us. She is to have an International Exposition

next year. We want to go to it. He tells us about our South American neighbors and the expedition up the Amazon. He intends to send like expeditions

into Africa and the Indian ocean.

Every man should read for himself what the President so briefly says as to the Treasury Department, the finances, and the postal affairs of the country, Over \$100,000,000 of four per cent, bonds have been sold. He recommends for thrifty poor people that certificates of deposit as small as \$10 be issued, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest. If so, in an attempt to rescue a prisoner from the they will all be currency. He wants a year sheriff. Fighting has been going on all the of freedom from financial schemes.

The President refers to the reports of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and the Intel rior Departments. Dull reading for most the court-house and jail. Picket-firing was

He recommends new circuit judges, the Federal courts being overrun with business. Hope we'll get rid of BOND.

.He touches upon Indian affairs; the Hot Springs; the public timber-lands, &c., &c. He tells us that our annual agricultural productions are worth \$3,000,000,000, and

that \$524,000,000 of them are exported. No wonder our people want money that is good away from nome.

He touches upon education; upon animais maltreated in transitu upon railroads; upon the public library; upon the Smith-

The Legislature. Last winter when the question presented

uself to the General Assembly whether the constitution required that body to meet this year or not, the members were compelled to decide it for themselves. In the very nature of things they could not go to a judge or a court and ask that the question upon our country. be decided for them. To have done so sage in full. We are gratified to be able to would have subjected them to the contempt announce that the President has not lost his of the world. It was one of those questions, too, whose decision could not be postponed. It was necessary to decide it manufacturing industries are reviving, and last winter. The General Assembly did de- it is believed that general prosperity, which treme measures. He is still more or less cide it. Those members who voted against afflicted with negrophobia, but he is not yet a session this winter can just as conscientiously and justifiably take their seats as can those who voted for it.

THE RIGHT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET. It is worth the effort to procure a judicial decision to relieve the doubt as to what the Constitution means on this subject, and save much future trouble."-Lynchburg Vir-

The judge who would usurp jurisdiction ginia. If he could be found, and should decide that the Legislature has no right to meet, his decision would be treated with contempt, and he would probably be im-

Our Mecklenburg friend's dissertation not when we shall be able to find room for

> The First District. FREDERICKSBURG, VA., November 30, 1878.

To the Editors of the Dispatch: Andy Johnson had no ammunition to waste on dead ducks. Neither have I. I do not mean to resurrect defeated candilates or their friends. The conduct of Nash, Bowzer, and others "of that ilk," during the late contest, was news at the time I wrote of them. They, nor their associates, merit any farther notice from me; therefore I leave them and your correspondent "M, who writes from Westmoreland county, to chew the bitter cud of regret at their ignominious failure to capture the Republican vote of this district.

Whether Mr. Critcher has ever seen the dispensers of office at Washington, for himself or his friends, is a matter of no consequence o your correspondent or readers; but when he gets one for anybody I'll let you know.

If gentlemen of the First district are not satisfied with the result of the late contest. and if they want to try it over, Dr. George F. Watson, of Washington, D. C., will be pleased to furnish them with "Critcher tickets," as he has a large supply left over, which were not needed at the last election. I feel no little pride in being regarded as the "favored correspondent of the Dispatch for the First congressional district," although I fear such writers as "M" assume to know more than their limited opportunities for obtaining information justify.

United States Circuit Court.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE-MARK DECISION. Judge Cadwalader, sitting in the Circui Court, this morning gave a decision of great mportance, which, it is asserted, will practically and utterly strip all trade-marks of the protection of the act of Congress of July 8,

The case was a bill in equity brought by Day & Frick, soap manufacturers, of this city, against P. Walls, another extensive to restrain the use of the labels and wrapice of a pair of scales and other signs. The defendant, Wall, by Pierce Archer,

glad to learn that the President hasn't Esq., his counsel, filed a demurrer to the bill, claiming that the act of Congress was ultra vires and beyond the constitutional power which authorizes Congress "to promote the progress of science and the useful give him any more. Those minions of arts by securing for limited time to authors Federal power who are appointed to carry and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." George Buckley, Esq., counsel for the

plaintiffs, relied on this grant under the Constitution.

Judge Cadwalader, in rendering a decision this morning, sustains the grounds for the demurrer as filed by Mr. Archer. This decision, it is stated, affects hundreds of thousands of registered trade-marks all over the country, and decides, it is said, that be enforced rigidly and impartially, in letter bereafter the court has no jurisdiction to and spirit, to the end that the humblest citientertain this class of suits, which has heretofore constituted a large portion of the business of the Federal courts. The case is of such great importance that it will probaoly be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington .- Philadelphia southern section of the Union obtained Bulletin, 30th.

We think the question raised by the State newspaper as to the legality of the coming session of the Virginia Legislature one in which there is little to be said in favor of the objection raised by our contemporary. The question is whether the new amendments to the Constitution with respect to now or not until November, 1879, the period designated by the amendments themselves. We think the amendments, fairly construed, fix that limit as the period for their going into effect. But the question is one which has been settled by the action of the Governor and Legislature. The question is eminently one of a political, not a judicial nature. It is one of that class of juestions upon which the political, as disinguished from the judicial branch of the Government, is alone competent to pass. It has been settled by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court that purely political questions do not fall within the scope of the judicial power. The business of the courts s to determine questions of individual rights, and it is only incidentally that they exercise, in clear cases, the power to pronounce an act of a legislature unconstitutional. When any department of the Government interprets the extent of its own jurisdiction, the courts regard that exposition of its powers with the highest respect Here we have the high political organs of our State solemnly deciding that as far as this coming session of the Legislature is concerned that the old Constitution and not the amendments is to govern. If this question should come to a judicial test we entertain no doubt but that such will be the view taken by the Court of Appeals. - War-

enton Index. In a series of riots at Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky., last week County-Judge John W. Burnett, Thomas Little, and William Freeman, a colored man, were fatally shot. Daniel Freeman, brother of William, was dangerously wounded: The riots originated week, and the Governor has been called on to quell, the disturbance. The town on Saturday was still in possession of the mob, but the sheriff's party had possession of roing on, and many persons had been killed and wounded.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, treats the silver question more at length than the President, and it is underfirst, increasing the intrinsic value of the silver-dollar; second, limiting its coinage; third, reducing its legal-tender quality. The Secretary expresses the fullest confidence in the complete success of resumption under the power conferred on him by the present aws. He takes strong ground against the trade-dollar, and will oppose giving them a legal-tender quality or their redemption in legal-tender money.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ine Being, who holds in his bands the desi intes of nations, for the continued bestowal during the last year of countless blessings

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is, perhaps, now stronger than ever bethe labors of those who till the soil, our has been so long anxiously looked for, is at

The enjoyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted during the past season by the prevalence of fatal pestilence—the yellow-fever—in some portions of the southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic at New Orleans and at other places on the lower Mississippi soon out such protection, no prosperity without after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tenuessee have suffered severe-About 100,000 cases are believed to have occurred-of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the is to be reckoned by the hundred millions did not reach us until yesterday. We know, of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies in every needed form were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help by providing tents, medicines, and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given, in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 1,800 tents, and rations of the value of about \$25,000, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper Depart-

> The fearful spread of this pestilence has wakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of inter nal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures by quarantine and otherwise for the protection of our seaports; and the country generally from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole

ubject early and careful consideration. The permanent pacification of the counry by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and widespread condemnation. The recent manufacturer, and an injunction was asked | congressional elections have furnished a direct.and trustworthy test of the advance pers employed by the defendant on his thus far made in the practical establishment soaps, describing them in language similar of the right of suffrage secured by the Conto that registered at Washington as stitution to the liberated race in the south-"Bleacher," "Bleaching," and with a de-ern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary. these States.

> The three constitutional amendments which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens, who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slaveholding States accepted these results, and gave in every practicable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should in good faith zen, without distinction of race or color, should under them receive full and equa protection in person and property and n political rights and privileges. By hese constitutional amendments the these constitutional amendments

a large increase of political power in Congress and in the Electoral College, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race. upon the same circumstances of legal and obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as the legislative department go into effect offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens; but a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than some of those States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have-been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free.

> It will be for the Congress for which these elections were held to make such examinations into their conduct as may be approoriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwillng to forego a renewed appeal to the legisatures, the courts, the executive authorithe offenders and preventing a repetition of

lowing clause: " And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enorcement of the act approved February force the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other p'arposes,' or any acts amendatory thereo, or supplementary

It is the opin on of the Attorney-General that the exper ses of these proceedings will

out a fac other stelen goods.

and constitutional suffrage. It is the right dated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of Government will feel the true vigor the popular will thus expressed. fore. Abundant harvests have rewarded No temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defence of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods I free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of Government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace withpeace, and the whole country is deeply in-

terested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts. While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override country occasioned by this epidemic. It all political prejudices, and all sectional or State attachments, in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign Powers has been maintained and respected.

The Universal Exposition at Paris during the past summer has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great Exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the Commissioner-General, were remarkably successful, and the exhioition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results in promoting intercourse, friendship, and commerce with other nations.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878, three commisioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

Invitations were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris in August last. The report of the commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of \$5,500,000 to pay the award of the Joint Commission at Halifax, if, after correspondence with the British may be invested, and that through the postsubmitted to the Commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the communications upon these points were addressed to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed notes sent to the Treasury by mail condition of these dockets is presented anew by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of payment and a protest supported by suitable regulations, would against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will e laid before you.

The Spanish Government has officialinsurrection in Cuba, and the restoraion of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property have been among the incidents of long-continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and others are promised early and careful consideration.

The treaty made with Italy in regard to eciprocal consular privileges has been duly ratified and proclaimed.

No questions of grave importance have arisen with any of the European Powers. The Japanese Government has been detreaties with foreign Powers as relate to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the treaty Powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercouse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of difficulties will surely follow. Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A | that the army has been well and economicaltreaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of several years the Chinise Government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that Government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of difference. The treaty with the Samoan islands having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both Governments, is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of its occupation as a naval station if found desirable

to the service. Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two ties, and the people of the States where Governments upon the various questions these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give | which at once seemed to endanger their retheir assistance towards bringing to justice lations. While no formal agreement has and liberal appropriations for the e rection of the contrary notwithstanding, they have benefit." been reached as to the troubles on the borthe crimes. No means within my power der, much has been done to repress and will be spared to obtain a full and fair in- diminish them. The effective force of vestigation of the alleged crimes, and to United States troops on the Rio Grande, secure the conviction and just punishment by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to re-It is to be observed that the principal ap- move the sources of dispute, and it propriation made for the Department of is now understood that a like force Justice at the last session contained the fol- of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest 28, 1871, entitled 'An act to amend an act satisfaction upon every evidence of strength approved May 13, 1870, entitled An act to en- in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions by military movements across the border not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our own citizens, I soniar Institution; upon that institution's museum; upon the river front; and upon the river fro

The state of the s

With Brazil and the republics of Central | year, and \$4.928.677.74 less than the exand South America some steps have been taken toward the develor tions have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A boundary question be-tween the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it.

A naval expedition up the Amezon and Madeira rivers has brought back information valuable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about visiting the coast of Africa and the Indian ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers in relation to the defurnished many facts that have proved of public interest, and have stimulated to pracical exertion the enterprise of our people. The report of the Secretary of the Treasiry furnishes a detailed statement of the perations of that department of the Gov- 165,024.49. The receipts, including sales of become agriculturists or herdsmen, and fe ernment, and of the condition of the pub-

The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were \$257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$236,964,326.80eaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$20,799,551.90.

The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1, 1878, \$73,389,-43.43; estimated receipts for the remain ing three quarters of the year, \$191,110,-256.57; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, \$264,500.000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, \$73,344,573.27; and for the remaining three quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at \$166,755,426 .--making the total expenditures \$240,-100,000, and leaving an estimated surplus evenue for the year ending June 30, 1879,

f S24,400,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$264,500,-000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be \$236,320,412.68, leaving a surplus of \$28,179,587.32 for that

vear. In the foregoing statements of expendiures, actual and estimated, no amount is llowed for the sinking-fund provided for by the act approved February 25, 1862, which requires that one per cent, of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year, to be set apart as a sinking-fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year \$518,361,806.28; the actual 1879, between the countries whose delegates the Indians themselves. reduction of the ascertained debt in that have signed it. It was ratified and apperiod has been \$720.644,739.61; being in excess of the reduction required by the sinking-fund act \$202,282,933.33.

The amount of the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, November 1, 1878, was \$2,024,200,083.18—a reduction since same date last year of \$23,150,617.39.

The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt at lower rates of interest is very gratifying. The amount of four per cent, bonds sold during the present year prior to November 23, 1878, is \$100,270,900, and six per cent. bonds, commonly known as five-twenties, to an equal amount have been or will be redeemed as calls mature.

It has been the policy of the Department to place the four per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great in these securities. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that law be so modified that small sums

The best mode suggested is that the De of denosit, of the denomination of ten dolcent, per annum, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the four per cent, bonds authorized by the refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States or otherwise. Such a provision of law. enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interestbearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to

announced the termination of the the redemption of six per cent. bonds. The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was \$52,798,980. The coinage of silver dollars under the act passed February 28, 1878, amounted, on the 23d of November, 1878, to \$19,814,550-of which amount \$4,984,947 are in circulation, and the balance, \$14.829,603, is still in the possession of the Government.

With views unchanged in regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the Secretary faithfully to execute the law and to af-

ford a fair trial to the measure. In the present financial condition of the country I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie-payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and several engagements, the easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival

of business prosperity. Let the healing influence of time, the in herent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country, have a fair opportunity, and relief from present posal of the Executive to be used, with message, he said: "It is not to be doubte

The report of the Secretary of War shows ly supplied; that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. morale of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year.

The Secretary recommends-1. That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieutenant Henry H. Benner, Eighteenth infantry, who lost his life by ellow-fever while in command of the for the relief of sufferers in the South from

that disease. 2. The establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster-General. 3. The adoption by Congress of a plan

for the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion, now being prepared, for that purpose. 4. The increase of the extra per diem of soldier-teachers employed in post schools,

buildings for schools and librardes at the different posts. 5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbidding the "use of the the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under sv ch circumstances

as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress." 6. The passage of r. joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents, and medicine's which were made for the relief of suffers rs from yellow-fever.

7. That provisor i be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records now constantly expose d to destruction by fire. These recommendations are all com-

mended to your favorable consideration.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shall take the earliest opportunity consistent the last 'sixal year, Work has been done on service almost without exception are faithsevent y-five vessels, ten of which have been ful in the performance of the duties as- er of Agriculture that we import 3 and

ropriations of the present year only \$33,iemands of the Navai Academy and the Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are \$14.528.431.70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the Department du- the far west, and were then considered in ring the year. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1, to November 1, 1878, is \$4,740,544.14, of which \$70,980.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expendi- States, but we should not forget that the ture for that period \$4,669,563.39, or \$520,- are the aborigines of the country, and

tions of the Post-Office Department.

of the last fiscal year.

stamps, were \$29,277,516.95. The sum of cease to be a warlike and \$290,436.90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878. I am gratified to know, from the expre are \$33,874,647.50. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriations, in concurring reports, that there is a steady addition to the revenues of the Department, was \$5,307,652.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at \$36,571,900, and the receipts from attention to the reports of the Secretar all sources at \$30,664,023.90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of \$5,907,876.10. The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation of dian children, boys and girls, from dir postmasters and of railroads for carrying ent tribes to the Hampton Normal Agric the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the to receive an elementary English education amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government of responsi- ful work, to be returned to their trib bility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for the postal service the fol- of those children might have had thousan lowing questions are presented: Should of young Indians sent with him had it be-Congress annually appropriate a sum for its possible to make provision for them. expenses largely in excess of its revenues, agree with the Secretary of the Interior or should such rates of postage be estab- saying that "the result of this interesti lished as will make the Department self-sus- experiment, if favorable, may be destine taining? Should the postal service be re- to become an important factor in the ad duced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the dians." number of post-routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which control of the Indian service should will increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress which

met at Paris May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4th of the same year, was the decision of so important a question to composed of delegates from nearly all the views expressed above may not be lost sigh civilized countries of the world. It adopted of, and that the decision, whatever it may be a new convention, to take the place of the will arrest further agitation of this subject treaty concluded at Berne October 9, 1874, such agitation being apt to produce a di which goes into effect on the 1st of April, turbing effect upon the service as well as proved, by and with the consent of the propriations for sundry civil expense President, August 13, 1878. A synopsis of this Universal Postal Convention which provided for the continuation will be found in the report of the Post- Hot Springs commission was omitted master-General, and the full text in the the commission had completed the work oppendix thereto. In its origin the Postal taking testimony on the many Union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 of people. On the 1st of April next it will com- ened for a time to embarrass prise forty-three countries and colonies. which maintain organized postal services, provements. In order to prevent services constitute, in fact as well as in name, as its difficulties which were apprehende new title indicates, a Universal Union, reg- at the solicitation of many leading citize nlating upon a uniform basis of cheap post- of Hot Springs and others interested

conflict between the customs laws of this records of their proceedings, and to pe country and the provisions of the Postal form such work as could properly be Convention in regard to the transmission of by them under such circumstances, to facforeign books and newspapers to this coun- itate the future adjudication of the claims ty of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question theretry by mail. It is hoped that Congress will at an early day, and to preserve the statu volved. The business of the Supreme Court, and

Il civilized nations.

of the courts in many of the circuits, has so arranged as to facilitate an early settle increased to such an extent during the past ment when authorized by law. It is years that additional legislation is impera- commended that the requisite authority ive to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors. which is thus occasioned. The encumbered lowed the late commissioners for the ex in the report of the Attorney-General, and them since the 25th of June last. the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for congressional action. The creation of additional circuit judges, as proposed, would the Interior with regard to the preserva volve an expense-at the present rate of United States. The protection of the salaries-of not more than \$60,000 a year. He property is one of the first duties of The annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of In- terior should therefore be enabled, by sur han Affairs present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes that respect. But this matter appears and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians generally has been orderly, and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have which were deplorable in their char- There the injury once done cannot be acter, but remained, happily, confined to comparatively small number of Indians. of the Interior in the opinion that for The discontent among the Bannocks, which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some members of the tribe, and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations made by Congress to the wants of the Indians at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States, and hostile Indians were reduced to subjection, and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I readlest means of increasing our substantial desire to call attention to the recommenda-

The other case of disturbance was that of left their reservation in the Indian terriory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska in the direction of more and more an object of public patron their old hunting-grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way From documents accompanying the repor of the Secretary of the Interior it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the four tended with greater success than the thousand seven hundred other Indians who lishment of boards composed of teamer J. M. Chambers, sent with supplies remained quietly on the reservation, and characters, charged with collecting that the disturbance was caused by men of fusing information, and enabled. restless and mischievous disposition among miums and small pecuniary aids, to en the Indians themselves. Almost the whole age and assist the spirit of discovery of this band have surrendered to the mili- improvement, this species of establishm tary authorities, and it is a gratifying fact | contributing doubly to the increase of in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, centre the results everywhere of indithe Sioux held them as prisoners, and readily gave them up to the officers of the thence over the whole nation. Exper United States; thus giving new proof of accordingly hath shown that they are ver the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to cheap instruments of immense nation uniformly shown ever since the wishes they

tion made by the Secretary of the Interior

that a sufficient fund be placed at the dis-

expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with. Secretary of War unite in the recommenda- half of the population of the United S tion that provision be made by Congress for is engaged in agriculture. The value the organization of a corps of mounted the agricultural products of the United States of the "Indian auxiliaries," to be under the con- States for the year 1878 is estimated trol of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations, and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian extent of our country, with its diversity cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the Government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young the luxuries that are consumed in civilize ment under the Government, it being a vantages of soil, chimate, and intercomr matter of experience that Indians in our nication, it appears from the statis

greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing sgencies for the ultimate so It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present accessible to civilizing influences. It may impossible to raise them fully up to level of the white population of the Unit 899.24 less than the corresponding period called the soil their own on which people have grown rich, powerfui, ar The report of the Postmaster-General happy. We owe it to them as a moral d embraces a detailed statement of the opera- to help them in attaining at least that deare of civilization which they may be able expenditures of that Department for the reach. It is not only our duty-it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were \$34,stamps, money-order business, and official an interest in property, will thencefor ment. It is also a well-authenticated that Indians are apt to be peaceable quiet when their children are at school, as sions of Indians themselves, and from in increasing desire, even among Indians longing to comparatively wild tribe to have their children educated. I myr of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching the experime recently inaugurated in taking fitty I tural Institute in Virginia, where they as and training in agriculture and other uafter the completed course, as interpreter instructors, and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selectic

> The question whether a change is referred to a committee for inquiry and re port. Without desiring to anticipate th eport. I venture to express the hope that i In the enrolment of the bill making

vancement of civilization among the 1

the last session of Congress, that clanns, the suspension of their labo determining the rights of claimants claims before beginning contemplated ge-rates the postal intercourse between the welfare of the town, the the Interior was authorized to reques Some embarrassment has arisen out of the late commissioners to take charge of t port that the testimony in all the cases h been written out, examined, briefed, an given at as early a day in the session as sible, and that a fair compensation

> Government. The Department of the I cient appropriations, to enforce the laws more important as a question of pul economy. The rapid districts, where the rocky slopes, once nuded of their trees, will remain so forey paired. I fully concur with the Secret reason legislation touching the public time ber in the mountainous States and Terr ries of the West should be especially we considered, and that existing laws in whi the destruction of the forests is not still

pense incurred and the labor performed

I invite the attention of Congress to

modified. A general law concerning important subject appears to me to ! matter of urgent public necessity. From the organization of the Government, the importance of encouraging, all possible means, the increase of ou agricultural productions has been nekno tial and enduring prosperity.

ciently guarded against should be speedd

The words of Washington are ble to-day as when, in his eighth and that with reference either to individu. national welfare, agriculture is of prin importance. In proportion as nations vance in population and other circum-tance of maturity this truth becomes more rent, and renders the cultivation of the se age. Institutions for promoting it grow u supported by the public purse-and to w! object can it be dedicated with greater pr priety? Among the means which have employed to this end none have bee provement by stimulating to enterprise experiment, and by drawing to a skill and observation, and spreading The great preponderance of the agriculture

tural over any other interest in the U States entitles it to all the consiclaimed for it by Washington. three thousand millions of dollars. The ports of agricultural products for the 1877, as appears from the report of the reau of Statistics, were five hundred twenty-four millions of dollars. The gr soil and climate, enables us to produ within our own borders, and by our own labors, not only the necessaries but most of countries. Yet, notwithstanding our 9

Burnell Control of